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The Foundations of Zoölogy, by WILLIAM K. BROOKS. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1899. pp. 339.

This book, which has been for some time awaited with interest, is the fifth in the Columbia University Biological Series, and is rather singularly dedicated to "Hobart College where I learned to study, and I hope to profit by but not blindly follow the writings of that great thinker on the principles of science, George Berkeley." The titles of the twelve lectures, which compose the book, will give the best idea of its wide scope and great importance—Huxley and the problem of the naturalist; nature and nurture; LaMarck; migration in its bearing on LaMarckism; zoölogy and the philosophy of evolution; a note on the views of Galton and Weismann on inheritance; Darwin and the origin of species; natural selection and the antiquity of life; natural selection and natural theology; Paley and the argument from contrivance; the mechanism of nature; Louis Agassiz and George Berkeley.

The Use of Color in the Verse of the English Romantic Poets, by ALICE EDWARDS PRATT. Chicago, 1898. pp. 118.

The use which has been made of color and color terms by Pope, Thomson, Gray, Goldsmith, Cowper, Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley and Keats, required a careful reading of the poets, and the cataloguing of each usage of color. The results for each poet are classified, first by color groups, and second as distribution among various fields of interest. Nine colors or color groups are used, and twelve fields of interest: viz.—man, dress, manufactured articles, animals, minerals, flowers and fruits, sky, land, waters, miscellaneous objects, color as color, and abstractions. Four hundred thousand lines of verse were read, and two interesting charts are appended, one on color words applied to human eyes, hair, skin; and the second, on those applied to sky, cloud, air, vegetation, hills and deep water. Interest in color culminated in two periods—with Goldsmith representing the lowest stage between them. Scott, Wordsworth and Shelley are near the apex of the first, and the romanticists, after Tennyson, of the second maximal use.

The Sexual Instinct and its Morbid Manifestations from the Double Standpoint of Jurisprudence and Psychiatry, by DR. B. TARNOWSKY. Translated by W. C. Costello and Alfred Allinson. Paris, 1898. pp. 239.

This important work, which first appeared in a briefer form in Russian, in 1885, is here at last translated with a considerable number of fresh observations, which, however, do not especially modify the author's theory. He adopts as the motto of his book the sentence of Havelock Ellis to the effect that now that the problems of religion and labor have been more or less either settled or placed on a practical basis, the question of sex and the race, which rests on it, now becomes the chief problem for coming generations to solve. "Sex lies at the root of life, and we can never learn to reverence life until we know how to understand sex." The book is very attractively printed and bound and contains a frontispiece of the author.

A Plea for Polygamy. Paris, 1898. pp. 280.

This anonymous book, with an edition strictly limited to 300 numbers, is a serious and earnest argument, based chiefly on anthropological rather than biological grounds, that polygamy is practical and in some respects and under certain circumstances not only justifiable, but highly advisable. The author thinks it would prevent a social evil; that monogamy prevents and retards marriage, which is not only a